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ciently thorough, and blight did get started late in the season; but while the work was carried on at considerable expense, and resulted in a measure of disappointment to me, I never saw the line so clearly drawn between sprayed and unsprayed as this year. This is why I ask for more time before committing myself to being able to control blight in all years and under every varying condition of weather. As to results, I may say that we can show an average crop return of almost three times that for the Province. The extra cost to us was slightly more for seed, because of its greater value; \$10 for commercial fertilizer, cost of application included; \$3 to \$4 for bluestone. For an additional outlay of, say, \$20, an additional income of \$120 per acre.

In conclusion, let me say that I believe there is an opportunity right here awaiting the horticulturists of Canada. Let these men produce disease-resisting, prolific varieties, after the fashion of "What's Wanted" or "Royal Kidneys," which latter variety produced "twenty to thirty-five tubers at each root, all finely shaped and free from disease." I quote "The Farmer and Stock-breeder," of October 16th, 1905. An issue of the same paper gave a county average of 445 bushels per acre. Ontario potato culture beckons scientific research. We need better varieties, and he who introduces them will be as deserving as the man who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Grenville Co., Ont. G. H. HUTTON.

A Three-year Rotation.

No plan of farming will give so good results as a systematic rotation of crops, and nothing else will give so good returns for the labor spent on the farm. It may be a three, four or five-year rotation—whichever is best adapted to the circumstances—but let it be carefully followed from year to year.

On this farm we practice a three-year rotation, as follows: First year, clover; second year, corn and roots; third year, grain. Each time the clover sod is plowed for corn and roots, a dressing of manure of from ten to twelve loads per acre is applied, preferably after plowing, and worked in with a disk harrow.

We plow the sod late in the fall for corn, and apply manure during the winter. For roots, we like to get it plowed as soon as possible after harvest, and harrow it occasionally during the fall. This gives a good seed-bed for mangels early in the spring. Our work land consists of about sixty acres, divided into three fields of twenty-two acres each. Our average yield is about two thousand bushels of oats and barley, mixed, per field; about seventy loads of clover hay per field; from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred tons of ensilage, and from four to five thousand bushels of mangels per field.

We had a very striking illustration of the value of a rotation on the farm last year, it being the first year the farm was equally divided. In enlarging the fields we were forced to make a break in our regular rotation on some parts of them. These plots came into our grain field. On one plot we were forced to sow grain two years in succession; on another, grain on clover sod. The difference could be easily seen in the grain, and was particularly noticeable in the young clover plants. I do not think, judging from their appearance in the fall, that we will have more than one-half the usual yield on these plots this year.

We cut all our straw for bedding, and think it pays well. It occupies less space in the barn, goes further, absorbs more liquid manure, and is much nicer for working into the surface of the ground with the manure. LORNE FOSTER.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Clover Seeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I have been like the sponge in the past, always absorbing from "The Farmer's Advocate" and giving out nothing, I have decided to reform and give my little bit of experience I am certain of for the benefit of my brother farmers. Now this late seeding of clover I have practiced for at least fifteen years, and have had not one failure. My father favored the early seeding, often walking through mud to perform it, and it was rare indeed for us to get a good catch. One year our fall wheat land was very rough, and we wished to level it with the harrows, and on that account delayed the seeding until it was dry enough to harrow. We harrowed, stopping other seeding work to do it, sowed the clover and timothy seed, and then rolled, and what a catch! We had to cut high to keep the butts of the sheaves from being a mass of green. We took the hint, and have never missed a seeding since. Sometimes when the soil is hard we harrow and sow, and then harrow again and roll, and we are certain of a catch; besides, it is a great help to the wheat, and makes the field much nicer to run the binder over. Trusting this will be of benefit to someone. D. A. S.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Hv. Hills, B. C.: "Received reading glass and harmonica to-day; please accept thanks. Your paper is highly appreciated, and hope to be able to forward more new subscribers soon."

Huron County Seeding.

Spring wheat is not much grown in this section; the only spring wheat that gives any satisfaction is Wild Goose, and it is not as good as the fall wheat. In oats, the best varieties are Newmarket, New Waverly and Ligowo. The Ligowo is a good oat for feeding, but not so good for the mill—that is, for oatmeal—as it has a thick hull. In barley, Oderbrucker and Mandscheuri are the best varieties grown here. I had the two-rowed Duck Bill, which did well, but a test proved the Mandscheuri best. I got them from the Experimental Farm, Guelph. Peas are not grown much here, as the bug destroys them. Cob corn is grown but little here. Fodder corn is principally grown, but I grow Compton's Early, which has given good satisfaction. In mangels, Mammoth Long Red, or Gatepost, gives the best satisfaction. Turnips, Purple-top Swede. Carrots, White Intermediate. Potatoes, Carman No. 1, Burbandy Seedling and Uncle Sam give best results. We sow of wheat, 2 bushels per acre; barley, 2 bushels; oats, 2 bushels; mangels, 4 pounds; carrots, 3 pounds; turnips, 3 pounds. This amount of seed per acre may not suit everyone, but I find it sufficient.

DAVID PROUSE.

Seed Varieties for Middlesex County.

We find it a matter of great importance what kind of grain we sow from year to year, more especially as to the yield per acre. We have always been interested in the experiments of the Ontario Experimental Union, and the most of its conclusions suit this part of the Province. We do not find it profitable to sow spring wheat; Goose wheat is the only variety that will remunerate the farmer. The Banner and Siberian oat have given us the best results; the Siberian is doing better just now than the Banner. We generally sow a mixture of two bushels of oats to one of barley, and always get a larger yield than by sowing separately. We sow the Mandscheuri barley; of course it ripens somewhat earlier than the oats, but there is no loss in harvesting them, as the barley does not drop off. We usually sow 2½ bushels to the acre. Peas are doing better lately, as we are not having any bugs. We like to grow some each year, as they are good feed, and leave the land in a good state for fall wheat. Canadian Beauty is a good variety. We have been growing corn for ensilage for fifteen years, and would not like to be without it during the winter months, as we can feed our stock a great deal cheaper with ensilage than without it. We find Red Cob ensilage and Improved Leaming the best varieties; prefer the Leaming, if we get it matured before the frost strikes it. We have not grown any turnips for some time; we like mangels better; I think they do better with us. We grow the Yellow Intermediate and Long Red. We have not grown any sugar beets, but a number of the farmers have grown them here with profit. There is a great deal of work in growing, harvesting and shipping if you are not convenient to a railway station. In seeding down our land we can always get a good catch by sowing on the fall wheat early in the spring—say the latter part of March or beginning of April—or seeding with barley; but not so good when sowed with a mixture of barley and oats. Six pounds of red clover, two of alsike and two of timothy gives a very good seeding. We think lucerne is very good feed, if it is cut before it is too far advanced, just when the blossom appears. I like it better for summer feeding, but do not think it will take the place of red clover for hay. W. H. TAYLOR.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Wellington County Seeding.

There is very little spring wheat sown here, except Goose; 7 pks. to 2 bush. per acre. Oats—Siberian, Banner and New Zealand; about 2 bush. per acre. Barley—Mandscheuri, two-rowed and common six-rowed; 2 bush. per acre. Peas—Blue, Golden Vine and Lakefield White; 2 to 3 bush. per acre. Corn—Only grown for fodder. Mangels—Large Yellow Intermediate, Globe and Long Red; 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. Turnips—Evan's Ontario, Purple-top and Hall's Westbury; 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. Carrots—The Half-long White; 1½ lbs. per acre. Potatoes—Pearl of Savoy; Rural New Yorker, Empire State and Leamington. For mixed grains, Mandscheuri barley and Daubeney oats work well together; black barley is frequently used for mixing. Oats and goose wheat are often used, and give good satisfaction. New Zealand oats ripen with the wheat. I think there is a larger yield of mixed grain, but think it is not wise to use this grain for seed again. I have not tried seeding clover and grasses with mixed grain. Peas and oats, oats and vetches, corn, lucerne or alfalfa answer well for soiling. Timothy and red clover are principally used for seeding down; 5 lbs. of timothy, 2 lbs. of red clover, and sometimes about 2 or 3 lbs. of alsike. I do not think alfalfa is displacing corn or clover, but is used along with it, as the alfalfa is mostly used before corn is ready. JAMES BOWMAN.

Wellington Co., Ont.

THE DAIRY.

An Experience in Keeping Daily Records.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My dairy herd is composed mostly of grade Shorthorns, with a few grade Jerseys, and I will add here that the most promising heifer in the lot is from a cross between a grade Jersey cow and a Shorthorn bull of dairy strain. However, it is not altogether from choice, but largely of necessity, that my herd is so constituted, nine-tenths of the cattle in this locality being Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades. Consequently, I have plenty of that class to choose from, and any cow that does not do well at the pail is fattened and sold for beef. At present there are twelve cows in my herd.

For some years I have tried to learn the value of each cow by weighing the milk occasionally and separating and churning the cream of individual cows by itself, but it was only in October last that I commenced to keep daily records of each cow, using the blank forms sent free by the Agriculturist at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. More recently I have purchased a Babcock tester, and have tested those cows that are now giving milk, and will test the others as soon as they come in, and will test regularly at least once a month. The milk can be weighed and marked down in one minute or less per cow. The summing up for the month can be done in five minutes per cow. I use a four-bottle tester, and can test the milk of four cows in half an hour. I feel confident that the dairyman can, by keeping daily milk records, secure more milk from his cows, as he thereby learns the effect of weather conditions on the milk flow, the effect produced by different kinds of food, the effect of temperature in the cow barn, and frequency of watering. For instance, during the latter half of November, although the cows were housed and fed at night, and allowed to graze in the daytime when the weather was reasonably fine, they shrank their milk considerably, while during December and January, when housed all the time, and fed ensilage as a substitute for grass, the milk flow increased, excepting those cows that were nearly at the end of their lactation period.

I am convinced that it will pay any dairyman in dollars and cents to keep a daily record and test each cow for butter-fat. I can make it more plain by giving a case in point. One cow I had only tested by weighing her milk occasionally, and as she was only a fair milker, I supposed her to be about an average cow. Having now tested her for butter-fat, I find her to be a first-class cow, her milk testing 5 per cent. fat. Her dam is a large milker, of only moderate richness. Another cow, a fairly good milker, I find gives poor milk, testing only 3 per cent. fat. Now, I valued these two about alike, whereas the first one is worth two of the other for the dairyman. Keeping records also greatly increases one's interest in the work, and greater care is taken of both milk and cows. MOSES PIERCE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

To Avoid Saturday-night Cheesemaking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The objectionable features of Saturday-night cheesemaking are the extra long hours the men have to put in on that night and Sunday morning, following, as it does, at the end of a hard week's work. The work through the week is hard, and we feel that when Saturday night comes our week's work should be done, or at least the Saturday night's work should be made as light as possible. We have not made cheese on Sunday at our factory for the past 9 years. We take in milk on Saturday night and run it through the separator, and hold the cream over till the following Tuesday, when it is churned. By this method we have finished our work by 9.30 p. m., or, at the latest, 10 p. m., and have no Sunday work whatever. The patrons get their butter every week, which they consider a great advantage. This plan could be followed by every factory that has a butter plant, and would give general satisfaction. The returns from the butter, as compared with cheese, are a little in favor of the cheese. The milk made into butter from Saturday night's milk gave the patrons \$7.33 per 1,000 pounds net, and in cheese, for the three summer months, June, July and August, the average would be about \$8.00 per 1,000 pounds. Our patrons do not consider the difference anything, campared with the advantage of getting their butter fresh every week. The patrons here take good care of their Sunday morning's milk. It is cooled to a temperature of 60 degrees, by placing it in a tank of cold water immediately after milking. If the patrons would take the same care of every night's milk as they do of Sunday morning's, the milk delivered to the factories would be perfect. Middlesex Co., Ont. S. E. FACEY.

Proprietor Harrietsville, Cheese Factory.